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The need for a professionally-oriented security and law enforcement department as an important adjunct to the educational processes of its institution is dealt with. Attention is given to the protective, preventive, investigative role of the campus security department in dealing with problems that affect college campuses such as larcenies, sex offesnes, assaults, student disorders, and traffic. Consideration is also given to the educational role of the security department. The speaker's responses to questions from the audiences are included. (FS)

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THE PHILOSOPHY FOR SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

By

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Presented at
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Southeastern Regional Physical Plant Administrators
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Troy State College
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INTRODUCTION OF TANNER

By

Ray Greene
Florida State University

I didn't promise to do this until about ten minutes ago, so bear with me. Florida State is quite proud of the employees it has acquired the last ten years in buildings and grounds and our next speaker is no exception. Mr. Tanner is a graduate of F.S.U., he graduated in 1950. From there he went with the FBI and spent eight and one-half years with them. He was stationed in New York and Baltimore during that time. He came back to the University in September 1959. At that time our campus labor foreman was in charge of the police force and it was made up of men who were his cousins and his uncles. They were people who had been in maintenance for many years so they were worn out and they didn't want to turn them out to grass so they were made police. Actually, we had a very poor police force. So when Mr. Tanner came in he had quite a job ahead of him and I think all of you know, particularly those who are connected with state institutions, that it is really difficult to get rid of them. If you have had them for fifteen years and they have been satisfactory, why should you let them go just now because they have a few years on them. I recall one case where the President, the Vice-President, Mr. Tanner and I had to go and see one of our representatives about letting a man go who we knew was not showing up for duty like he should. We had the facts, but still he had been with us many years so we shouldn't let him go.

At this time, F.S.U. has eighteen patrolmen, as we call them, three sergeants, a lieutenant, an investigator, two clerical helpers plus several student assistants. When Bill came to the campus we were taking in two to three thousand dollars a year in fines and registration. Last year we took in over thirty-five thousand dollars. Most of this money is used for scholarships. NDEA, where we put up a dollar and the government puts up nine dollars. This has been very difficult on Bill because all the administration can see is getting that nine dollars for one dollar. So he has not been able to use too much of this for other purposes, for things he really needs to help him in his work. Bill and I were talking a few minutes ago and of these people he has on his staff this year, this tri-mester, they average two years of college per patrolman which, I think, is outstanding. Eleven of these eighteen are going to school part time; class in the day or a class at night or maybe both. Four of his patrolmen have gone through the State Highway Patrol training cavalry. It is a twelve weeks course and the men move into a barracks and for twelve weeks they are taught by highway patrol instructors and we do not see them during that time. It is an excellent school and we have had two, to my knowledge, who have graduated as top men in the class. We are quite proud of what Bill has done and proud of his organization. I think you will enjoy his talk very much. ---
--- Bill Tanner.

Tanner: It has been my priviledge during the past couple of years to serve as Vice-President and President of the National Association of Security Officers. As part of my responsibility during the year I was Vice-President, I was to recruit new members. I sent out some 600 letters to the Presidents of various institutions outlining the benefits of our Association and suggesting that possibly they would like to have their institution become a member. Most of them came back with something at least logical in that we don't have a security department or we don't think we are ready yet or something. I got a reply from the President of a University up in the northeast who said, "we don't have any problems and we don't need your assistance." You know, I think he is our problem because, believe me, he has missed the boat somewhere along the line. Somebody hasn't kept him advised.

THE PHILOSOPHY FOR SECURITY AND

LAW ENFORCEMENT ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

By

William A. Tanner
Security Officer
The Florida State University

It's certainly a privilege to have the opportunity to talk to you gentlemen today about the "Philosophy for Security and Law Enforcement on a College Campus." I don't plan to dwell too long in the philosophical area of this subject because, to be truthful, I don't know much about philosophy. I always had the idea that philosophy was something reserved for Ph.D's. Instead, I'll probably deal more with the "role" of security and law enforcement than with its philosophy. I assume that as the Physical Plant Director on your campus, most of you gentlemen are responsible for the security and law enforcement program. However, I doubt that many of you have the same views of this field or attach as much importance to its functions as I do. This is understandable, though, because until you have had the responsibility of answering the many complaints that are daily referred to a security department, until you have made the midnight decisions that may result in order or chaos for your campus, and until you have been called to defend your decisions against the critical and sometimes hostile views of the press, the student body, the community and maybe even the administration, you will not truly know the problems as I do. So it is within this context that I offer my remarks today.

As they say on TV, the views which I express here are my own and do not necessarily represent the opinions of my superiors or my University. The concept of security and law enforcement on a college campus is not new. Many colleges and universities have had Campus Police Departments for many years. Under the early forms, their main functions were to act as fire watchmen, dormitory guards, building checkers and messengers for various members of the administration. To apply the title of "Police" to this operation was highly inaccurate since the similarity of these departments to a regular police department was in name only. The student body frequently supplied more appropriate names such as the "Kampus Kops" because the image created by members of the department bore a striking similarity to the stars of the old Mack Sennett comedy, "The Keystone Kops". The Campus Police Department under the old concept was staffed by people who had no qualifications or aptitude as police officers, and they usually became policemen through no fault of their own. Various university departments such as the maintenance department, the housing department, the landscaping department and others used the campus police as the "Green Pastures for Old Horses". When an employee of one of these departments became too old, disabled, or, in some cases, too worthless to be of value to his department, he was sent up to the campus and assigned to the Police Department, as a police officer. These men, in addition to being too old, had little, if any, education, had no training, no experience and lacked motivation for the job to which they were assigned. The image of the "Keystone Kops" was completed by the issuance of a hand-me-down assortment of uniform items that were left overs or discards from the city police or the county sheriff's

department. To complete the picture, we strapped a pistol on one side which hung half way to his knees -- on the other we hung a five-pound ring of keys.

To compound a ridiculous situation, the man who had carried the keys the longest, was a relative of someone a little higher up the administrative ladder or needed a justification for a pay raise was named "Chief". Of course, he had no qualifications either but that didn't seem to be an important factor in those days.

In defense of the early attempts at security and law enforcement on a college campus, we can at least partially justify them by recognizing that they were probably adequate for the times. The more serious types of problems had not yet made their appearance on the college scene, and the various deans and administrative officials of the institutions were able to cope with the general "run-of-the-mill" situations. But as a result of this early procedure, a precedent was set -- a precedent of mediocrity. Universities are often referred to as dynamic, as progressive, as the leaders in new ideas, but it seems that once a procedure is established, particularly in the supporting areas, it remains forever. This condition certainly applies to the field of security and law enforcement. It has been my privilege during the past five years to attend the Annual Conference of the National Association of College and University Traffic and Security Directors. If there is one common complaint among the men who represent their universities at these conferences, it's that their institutions are reluctant to turn loose of the old night watchman concept and provide the support which is needed to bring campus security up to a professional and respected level. This point is illustrated time and again by inadequate salaries, insufficient space, equipment and personnel. We are still trying to use the uneducated, unskilled and unqualified to handle our growing university problems. Consequently, many present day security departments have not progressed much beyond the early attempts that I mentioned a minute ago. The tragic thing is that we're deluding ourselves into believing that we're serving the cause of economy and good business procedures. We're not practicing economy. We're wasting money and, at the same time, gambling with the reputation of our universities and the security of our students. A jack-leg plumber may not embarrass anyone but himself through incompetence, but, believe me, an incompetent police officer can and will embarrass your entire university.

I'm convinced that a professionally-oriented security department can be an important adjunct to the educational processes of its institution. A highly respected member of the university system in the State of Florida apparently shares this opinion because he recently made the statement that "No other group on a university campus can do more to create a desirable climate than the Security Department." We need only to analyze some rather obvious facts in order to understand the full importance of his statement. So for the next few minutes let's look at some of the facts.

During the past twenty years there has been a great revolution on college and university campuses. The peace and tranquility that reigned over these institutions of higher learning during the 1930's and early 1940's was suddenly shattered at the close of World War II by a tremendous avalanche

of students seeking enrollment in colleges and universities. Almost overnight many of these institutions were transformed from small schools to medium-size cities. Today some of these colleges and universities have enrollments reaching thirty thousand or more. Tree-lined streets that were once mainly pedestrian ways were suddenly jammed with automobiles competing for the few available parking spaces. To all of this we added new influences upon opinion and behavior such as mass housing, TV, a reduction in professor-student contact and the popularity of civil rights and other causes. To this condition we added as a catalyst the reluctance of university administrators to recognize and admit their problems. As a result of all of this, some serious problems have been born. In fact some of them have become so serious, the police can't handle them. We've had to call the National Guard.

One of the more noteworthy problems that has appeared on our campuses during recent years is student protest and revolt. Historians tell us that student rebellion is not new because it occurred in the ante-bellum colleges as a protest against enforcement of extremely rigid and unpopular regulations. However, during intervening years, through constant administrative pressure, the universities have enjoyed a period of comparative calm which was broken only by occasional hi-jinks and panty raids. As the events at the University of California at Berkeley show, student protest and revolt have again become extremely popular. Perhaps the pendulum has again swung too far and maybe we are partly to blame. Many colleges and universities have grown so large and crowded and the emphasis upon research by faculty members has over-shadowed the teaching function to such an extent that faculty-student relations have gone from the one extreme of constant professorial presence in student affairs to the other extreme of little or no direct personal communication between the student and professor. Intercollegiate activities have become so professionalized that the average student has little chance to participate and even as a spectator he is not attending a student function as much as a commercialized public affair. In this day of mass education, the student, particularly the undergraduate, finds it even more difficult to identify with the university, the faculty or even the student body. He is a number, and as a number, he is processed mechanically and impersonally through the system.

Whether or not the modern method of education by mass production is a direct or contributing cause to the phenomenon, it is within this context that within the past five years, the Nation has witnessed a dramatic change in the conduct of students on many campuses. Revolts, sit-ins, civil disturbances, flouting of university regulations and riots have become more frequent, more prolonged, and more difficult to handle. Many possible reasons are given for this wave of unrest. Many issues are raised and many charges of Socialism, Communism and Fascism are made, but one characteristic is common to all of the more troublesome student affairs. The students are very serious about what they are doing, and this spreading of student unrest is cause for grave concern by the university administrator, campus police officer and the general public. Events at the University of California at Berkeley during the 1964-65 school year have been the subject of numerous articles and editorials. It has become clear that the Berkeley affair is not an isolated occurrence, instead it is part of a movement involving many campuses which is supported by national student organizations and which is spurred by leaders of these organizations who travel throughout the nation and appear on campus after campus.

Student revolt is a serious problem and, as the above facts indicate, we are going to see more of it in the future.

Student disorder is only one of the problems facing universities today. However, it is an important one and most likely the one that concerns us the most, because the news media cooperate to the fullest extent in advertising these things to all corners of the world. During my years with FSU I have become aware of many other matters that demand attention. For instance, there seems to be a new morality developing among our young people, at least if we believe what we read in "Playboy" and some of the other publications that appeal to the younger set. There used to be a social stigma attached to such things as pre-marital sex, cheating, stealing, violations of rules, regulations, laws and codes of conduct, but today a segment of our college-age population look upon these things as a badge of honor. There are some pretty shocking things happening on our campuses today. If you don't think so, have a talk with your deans of men and women sometime or ride around your campus some night and see for yourself.

What about the thefts on your campus? You have them, because we all do. We're beseiged by petty larcenies and would you believe it -- the girls steal more than the boys. Every day we receive a handful of theft reports from our dormitories and fortunately most of them are minor. But over the course of a trimester they add up. One of the strange things we've learned is that the rich steal more than the poor. We frequently find that our dorm thefts are committed by students from influential, well-to-do families. Don't think that doesn't create some problems for a security department. These kids tell us that they were bored, needed a thrill and just didn't have anything else to do. That's some of the philosophy from our new morality. A while back we picked up a high school girl for shop lifting in one of our university stores. Guess what her story was. She had been assigned to shoplift certain items as part of the initiation ceremonies for a club she was joining. I wonder whose philosophy that idea came from? Yes, she came from a good family and was a fine student at one of our local high schools.

Some of the campus thefts aren't really so petty. Wayne State University, up near Detroit, was robbed of $140,000 about a year ago. One of the perpetrators of that robbery overpowered one of the night watchman-type police officers who was patrolling the building -- incidentally he was unarmed -- and with the assistance of his key, cleaned out the university cashier. I don't know about your university, but we're ripe for that sort of thing. Everytime I mention it to the people who handle the money they get offended. They think I'm trying to rock the boat or make them look bad. Several months ago, one of our patrolmen made a routine check on our student depository, along about 9 o'clock at night and piled on tables, chairs, and the floor was more money than he had ever seen in his whole life. There wasn't a soul around and the only thing protecting $16,000 was a glass door. The employees, who had all gone to dinner together, couldn't understand why we got upset about it.

Last June one of our colored citizens entered one of our women's residence halls and choked a girl until she passed out. Luckily he was frightened off before anything serious happened. He came back once too often, and we caught him.

Look around your campus and see how many people congregate there to participate in deviant sexual behavior. If you look closely, you may find some of your leading university personalities gathered there. I'm not trying to alarm you. I'm just citing facts.

I could go on reciting incidents that have occurred at my university and yours. But need I continue? I believe that I have established a pretty good case for a university-oriented and professionally-qualified police agency. I don't believe that any of us would intentionally choose to trust the reputation of our institutions or the security of our children to anything less. Neither do I believe that any of you would question the necessity of efficient municipal, county and state police agencies; and I'll bet that you would be unhappy if you thought your tax dollars were being used to staff those departments with just any misfit who happened to come along. Why then do we give less consideration to the institutions that pay our salaries?

I've been alluding to a special type of police agency throughout my talk, and it's not just a collection of men wearing uniforms and claiming the title of police that I'm referring to. The ideal department that I have in mind must possess certain qualities in order to function effectively in its environment. A college campus must be staffed with carefully-selected personnel who have been properly trained and motivated to fill the roles that it plays on a college campus. I say roles because the security department plays, or at least it should play, two very distinct roles. First of all it plays the usual police role, ie., protection prevention, investigation, etc.

Let's recall just for a minute some of the problems that we have on our campuses -- some of the things I referred to a bit ago. Take student demonstrations for instance -- as a general rule, our universities are not prepared to cope with student disturbances. Students have sort of gotten the upper hand. They are no longer afraid of the faculty, the deans, the president or anyone else, so you don't keep order out of respect of rules or fear of the consequences. The cry of freedom and civil rights has become so loud the universities have been forced into the almost untenable position of being the defendants in some of the student actions. A good campus security department can fill an important role during these troubled times. An alert department can predict many of these disorders through contact with sources of information, thereby providing valuable time for the administration to consider and develop plans of action. A department skilled in the principles of human relations will have developed effective rapport with leaders of the various student factions long before members of their groups are caught up in the emotions of an issue or a cause. A department competent in the psychology of mob control will have the ability to direct explosive student energy into less threatening channels, thereby averting what might have become a major conflict. Let me assure you from personal experience that campus police officers are more effective in dealing with students than anyone you can bring in from outside.

I mentioned several other problems that affect college campuses such as larcenies, sex offenses, assaults, and I believe I even forgot to mention that enigma of all -- traffic -- without belaboring the various points, I think it will suffice to say that all of these things need competent attention. There is no more reason to consider a criminal offense on the campus less serious than one that occurs downtown. So, in my line of thinking, the first role fulfilled by the campus police -- the usual protective, preventive, investigative role -- is just as important on your campus as it is in your city, your county or your state.

Now let's consider for a moment the second role of the security department -- the educational role. Remember the environment that is serves. Approximately eighty-five per cent of the population served by a campus police department is composed of individuals in the eighteen-twenty-two year-old age range. These young people are in their formative years, and they are developing opinions which will last throughout their lives. Many of them will have their first contact with a real, live, gun-toting, badge-wearing policeman at some college campus. It may be something as simple as asking for directions or possibly it will be more serious, but never-the-less, an opinion of law enforcement, and police in general, will be formed as a result of that meeting. Will it be good or bad? Will we win a friend for law and order? That's up to the police officer. He is the one who will either make a good or bad representative of his profession. and remember, gentlemen, in many cases you had something to do with his selection. Almost all of us have a traffic problem, and I've seen some universities that took the attitude that it's all a big game between the police and the students. They made sport of the rules, regulations and laws governing the operation of the most dangerous weapon known to man - the automobile. How then can we expect these same kids to go out on the highways of our state and drive as they should. They've been conditioned to believe that traffic laws are sort of a game, and who conditioned them? Their university. Students are observant -- especially when you wish they weren't, and there are always plenty of them around no matter what time of the day or night it might be. Anything short of one hundred per cent professional effort at anytime or in connection with any responsibility by your police department detracts from the image of the whole police profession. Again, the performance by members of your department will either win or lose friends for all of law enforcement. We can't afford to lose any friends.

A university security department in its own way contributes to the educational processes of its institution by teaching respect for law and order through word and deed. Police departments are, and always will be, a part of the educational process, the same as the teacher who teaches, the dean who counsels, and the athletic coach who builds strong bodies.

I would now like to field any questions you would like to throw this way for the next two or three minutes.

Nunley: Bill, who do you report to? Is it the Director of Physical Plant?

Tanner: Yes sir, I might like to elaborate a little on that because I think here is a real important issue. I have the extreme good fortune of working for some fine people and regardless of who I report to I don't have to worry so much about these channels that I can't get my job done. They have given me the flexibility that I need to do the job I am responsible for. I can call the President directly anytime I wish without going through channels or without getting permission. I can report or call or do anything I need to do to get my job done. So my placement really isn't important the way I see it. I happen to come under the Physical Plant.

Nunley: Administratively you are under the Physical Plant.

Tanner: Right, but I have the flexibility of going wherever I need.

Thomas: In your connection with the National Organization, do you have any practical statistics on how many are controlled by the city, the student welfare and by physical plants?

Tanner: I don't have any figures I can quote for you, and when I speak of the National Association, I am speaking of about 175 institutions all the way across this whole country, including Canada, but my experience in talking, attending and listening, most of them come under some branch of the physical plant operations. Very few have I found to be under the Dean of Students.

Thomas: Do you think it would affect the work of the department provided they were given the leeway that you have, no matter who you operated under?

Tanner: I don't think it would matter one bit. No sir, not at all as long as you have the leeway but the main thing is eliminate those channels which you must go through to get where you are going or you have killed your security department.

Greene: Would you philosophize just a moment on the arms versus non-bearing of arms by the campus security officer?

Tanner: Yes sir. I would be happy to. I have been a police officer all of my working life and I can't conceive of developing a policy that would send a man in uniform out into the community or to a campus to perform the work that is recognized by the public as being police work without giving him all the tools that his trade is suppose to have. I don't think you would send a Doctor out to a house call without his bag. The moment you put that man on the street in a uniform all the world sees him as a police officer; not as a campus police officer but as a police officer.

You are jeopardizing his life if you don't equip him properly to do the job he is charged with. This idea that working on a college campus that nothing serious can happen is a bunch of "hogwash". You can get killed just as dead on a campus as you can out there in the middle of skid road or some place. I feel very strongly about this. We have argued this thing back and forth across this entire country but I would not send a man out in uniform without a weapon. I think this is as essential as the brains to find a door to get outside.

Thompson: Our school has about two thousand students down town in Augusta. Do you think a school of two thousand is large enough to have a well organized police security force as you are talking about or do you think a professional service as Pinkerton or something will do?

Tanner: I hesitate to take on Pinkerton again, maybe I am referring too much to the Association, but the Association has, in effect, taken on Pinkerton or somebody else that represents such service. I do not believe in it because you are paying a dollar for a man or whatever the price may be. You are getting nothing but the man. You are paying for the man and that is all. A university department must have a philosophy that is consistent with that of your institution and I think the only way you can develop this is to get men who have the intelligence, train them, motivate them and they will do the job for you. I don't think you can get that from Pinkerton, or anybody else.

Luth: What are your minimum requirements to be a lieutenant police officer? The minimum standards?

Tanner: We require one year of college, between 21 and 35 years of age with a splendid physical condition, a spotless background, 5'10", 160 pounds.

Luth: Would you state your starting salary?

Tanner: We are starting a lieutenant at $4,500. Let me expand a bit here, if I may. We pay $4,500. I am providing a fringe benefit that is worth more than money for a lot of these people. I am giving them the opportunity to continue their education at the university. They are allowed to take up to six hours credit per tri-mester without loss of time, money or anything else. Many of our people are working toward degrees and have earned degrees while working for us. Yes, we are losing those guys but we still keep some too. We are relying more heavily upon this fringe benefit than we are on the salary. We can't hire a professional police officer at $4,500, the guy I am looking for, but with $4,500 and this fringe benefit we are getting some "cracker jacks."

Armbruster: What are your connections with the city or the county? Are you completely independent from the city and the county or are you a subsidiary of them?

Tanner: We have no official connection what-so-ever with the city, the county or anyone else. We are first and only employees of Florida State University.

Armbruster: Then do you not answer to the State Police or the Sheriff?

Tanner: No sir. As a matter of courtesy, the Sheriff has extended to us a Deputy Sheriff's commission. There are no strings attached. This is strictly a courtesy thing. He can stop tomorrow or we can stop tomorrow and nobody will get their feelings hurt.

Armbruster: How or where do you place your arrests, the ones you have to hold overnight?

Tanner: Either the city or the county. Of course, only the county has a jail, so they have to go to the county jail. We have the privilege, of course, in the case of misdemeanors of booking either in the city or in the county and we usually pick the court we think will do the best job for us.

Grant: Do you have any ratios for police disturbance that you would consider an adequate coverage of the campus?

Tanner: No. I don't think you could develop one because local conditions vary so much. Down at F.S.U. we are somewhat of a rural type community, you might say in the middle of Tallahassee, but Tallahassee isn't too big either. In St. Petersburg you may have different conditions entirely because you are probably more or less down town in a heavily congested and populated area. What will do the job for me might not touch you at all. I don't think you can develop a ratio. I have thought about this before and we have talked about this a great deal. I haven't yet decided any way to determine this except to know what you have to do and then determine through kinda a trial and error thing on to what it takes to do the job you want done.

Henderson: Do you find that an investigator pays off?

Tanner: Do I find that? Mr. Henderson, if I didn't have him I would quit today. I couldn't really, and I am serious about this. When I came to F.S.U. in 1959 I was the Chief of Police, the investigator, the sergeants, the lieutenant and darn near everybody else. I use to get these midnight calls, night after night after night and I tell you after a while they run you into the ground. We have a tremendous amount of work on the campus that requires the professional assistance of an investigator. We have a good one. He is a graduate student who has been in police work for ten years. He is a good boy. I couldn't live without him. I was talking with Ray a few minutes ago. I am afraid I am going to lose him pretty soon and I don't know where I am going to go.

Henderson: Does he rate as a sergeant or something like that?

Tanner: He is equivalent to our lieutanant.

Golden: Is the Pinkerton that the gentlemen mentioned a while ago there the same as here? He does not have power of arrest or anything like that.

Tanner: I cannot tell you sir. I do not know anything about Pinkerton in Florida. It would have to be some kind of an arrangement they would have with the local community. I can only say, again in Tallahassee, I know they could not be commissioned in Tallahassee because the Police Department cannot commission anyone who does not answer directly to the Chief of Police and the Sheriff would not so that leaves them out.

Golden: I am a retired detective of the city of Birmingham with 27 years of investigating experience and there they do not have any power to enforce any laws and for everything they do they call on the city or the county police to do it for them. It drives you crazy. That is all they can do.

Tanner: Well, we lean pretty heavily upon our Deputy Sheriff's commission. We have an extremely vague state statute that gives us certain authorities as campus police officers. This thing was written probably ten or twelve years ago and it was aimed mainly at traffic. That was back in those days when about the only thing they had to worry about was a few parking tickets. We are asking to have this statute revised in the next session and we hope we will then establish our own authority but right now we lean pretty heavy on our Deputy Sheriff commission and it has worked out just fine.

Golden: We, the ones that have retired from there, have the same authority we had while directly under the Chief.

Bickel: We have time for two or three more questions.

Stensgaard: Have you considered adding a woman investigator to your staff?

Tanner: Yes, I have. I have talked with the Dean of Women about that and surprisingly enough she was for it. I thought she would jump sky high when I mentioned this because she is a little jealous, as most administrators are, of their area. I think most of them think their counseling staff can take care of everything from child birth to something else, but she was for it. We are finding as I mentioned in my speech, and I am serious about this, that the girls give more trouble than the boys. You can't send an investigator into one of those dormitories and do any good because he kinda stands out over there. I volunteered to go over there and handle these things but they wouldn't let me. Down in the locker room in the gym, I volunteered to go down there but they wouldn't let me. Seriously, we have and I hope probably within the next year or two that we can get a person like this. I have talked with one little girl who is interested in this. She is now attending the University. She is interested in the police field. She is rather mature and extremely good looking. She could fit into almost any kind of student situation.

Watts: Do you have locally some voluntary organization which would include the county and city organizations, police organizations, civil defense and so on where you at least have an exchange of information and possibly standby arrangements for assistance?

Tanner: If I understand your question, we have what we think is a very close working relationship with all the local law enforcement agencies. I mentioned our football games, for instance. We have some pretty good size crowds once in a while like Saturday night when we gave Georgia a working over. We have 40,000 people out there and we get wonderful cooperation from the State Police, the Highway Patrol and their auxiliary unit. We have real good relationship and get auxiliary help.

In case of our demonstrations and our uprisings on the campus which we do not have too many of, I am thankful to say, we have a sort of an agreement, just a word of mouth thing, that you don't come until we send for you because we can take ten or fifteen of our own police officers and control most of the crowds we have out there. I mean the unruly crowds. But you send one city police officer out there and he will create more problems in five minutes than you can calm in all the rest of the night. There is some kind of a relationship between students and the campus police that will allow you to effect these controls, really, without getting mad or getting out of order, but the minute the city police comes out we have something else. Last Spring we had one of those panty raids. We had the thing pretty well contained until the city came out with a couple of car loads of city police officers with their police dogs. In about five minutes they had a real nasty mess because the kids up on the fraternity houses were throwing rocks at the dogs. They had the thing just about out of control. One of our sergeants was over there and he told them just to back up and he got the fraternity presidents and told them he would give them five minutes to get the boys back in the house. In five minutes the thing was all calmed down, but we came near to having a real melee because of the city police being there. They don't like them, they won't stand for them.

Bickel: Our last question.

Ludwig: I am curious to know if you have any literature on your National Organization? Is there a training school for police that a person can call on for a head policeman or something of that nature?

Tanner: Literature, I didn't bring any, but we do have at least the application for membership. Training schools for the head man. No sir, we do not have any training schools and I don't really know how to answer that. Your University will have to find someone they have confidence in, who they think has the background for this responsibility and proceed from that standpoint. I am sorry I can't do better on that one, but really I do not have an answer for it.

Bickel: Thank you, Mr.Tanner.